(b) 35.

(c) Every effort is made to take officers on deputation from each cadre, keeping in view the Central Deputation Reserve of each cadre.

Measures to determine poverty line

774. SHRI P. N. SUKUL:

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the indicators being adopted now to determine the poverty line in respect of an individual or family;

(b) what part of the country's populations was below the poverty line in the beginning of the current Plan and now as per these indicators;

(c) the details of the poverty alleviation plans now under implementation in the country; and

(d) what is the level of poverty reduction sought to be achieved by the end of this plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The main indicator for determining the poverty line is calorie consumption. The Task Force on "Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' constituted by Planning Commission (1979) defined the poverty line as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. Poverty line up-dated for 1983-84 was Rs. 101.80 for rural areas and Rs. 117.50 for urban areas.

(b) At the time of the commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan a number of persons living below poverty line were available for the year 1983-84. During that year the percentage of persons below poverty line was 40.4 in rural areas, 28.1 in urban areas and 37.4 for iural and urban combined at All India level.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a 5 per cent per annum growth in the economy through investments in agriculture^ industry and infrastructure in order to generate higher income and employment. Besides this investments in poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been suitably intensified during the 7th Plan. Special programmes are also being implemented for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as hilly and backward areas.

(d) In the Seventh Five Year Plan the percentage of population below poverty line is projected to be reduced to 25.8 in 1989-90.

Import of Vaccines

775. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vaccines are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those vaccines;

(c) what was the total import of each vaccine from 1st January to 31st December, 1988;

(d) the names of the parties which imported these vaccines, quantity imported by each, CIF price of each vaccine of each import alongwith source of import; and

(e) what is the number of samples of these vaccines which were drawn during 1988 and what is the report of each alongwith the laboratory where sample tested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

I (b) Following vaccines are imported

into the country:— 1.

Measles Vaccine